

Ford Peace Expedition May Be Made a Joke By Allies and America

Prediction Made That "Ark" Will Be Gathered In by British or French Patrols and Those on Board Sent Back to U. S.—Agreement With the State Department Possible.

By JUDSON C. WELIVER.

Washington's attitude toward the Ford peace expedition is one of amiable amusement. The town—and this is said for legislative and Administration elements as well as the general official public—smiles at the idea of the peace argosy producing any results in Europe.

There is evidence that the State Department does not expect any embarrassing results from the undertaking. A few days ago there were reports that the affair was giving some worry to high authorities, on the ground that it might get a group of distinguished Americans into an uncomfortable scrape, with the Government after a fashion responsible for getting them out. But the department does not seem to feel, now, that any difficulties of this sort need be anticipated.

ALLIES MAY ARREST SHIP.

It has been persistently rumored that the foreign office here and in London have exchanged very informal views, and reached an understanding that covers the case and makes reasonably certain that no embarrassments will ensue. This story is very specifically denied by people who know what the State Department is doing. Nevertheless, there is a widespread belief that the peace party will not get very far on the other side of the water.

The prediction has been ventured by a man who has means of knowing the slope of things, that the peace ship will be gathered in by the British patrol somewhere in the region of the Orkney Islands, taken into Kirkwall, and, in due time, released after the peace advocates have been taken off and put on a boat ready to take them back to the United States. If any agreement has been reached whereby such a program will be carried out, the authorities in Washington are suppressing it with great earnestness. They have been looking into the law, and the subject with much care, and their concern about the ultimate experiences of the pacifists has created the impression that they know pretty well what will happen. The State Department, and among members of the foreign relations committee, has emphasized the feeling that there is somewhere a precedent which the United States and Great Britain have agreed, that provides an avenue for disposal of the peace folks in a way that will keep everybody good natured and turn the whole proceedings into a holiday joke.

France Could Better Act.

One interesting and suggestive observation was made in this connection today. It was that a French cruiser might be delegated to gather in the pacifists, because the United States and France have, three generations ago, reached a meeting of the minds concerning this sort of mission, that would enable France to handle the case more effectively than England could do. Instead of going to Kirkwall, the peace boat, according to this view, may be taken to a French port, and from there sent home with the expedition.

There is some opinion that the men to enforce neutrality in the neutral zone, France and the United States, have pretty accurately agreed about the proprieties regarding such expeditions. First there was the case of "Citizen" Genet, who came here during the Washington Administration as an emissary of the French revolution, and made a great deal of nuisance of himself with his efforts to interfere in American politics. The case was reasonably parallel to the present peace expedition, and the design, somehow, to induce the soldiers of the warring countries to get out of the trenches by Christmas. Genet wanted to induce political action, the Ford expedition wanted to induce a strike by the troops. In each case there was the element of interference with the affairs of a foreign country.

Case of Dr. Logan.

The United States resented the doings of Genet, and at length demanded that Paris recall him, which, after a deal of delay, it did. Thus France admitted that it had no business sending an emissary to muss up American politics. Just a little while later came the case that put the boot on the other foot. A certain Dr. Logan, of Philadelphia, during the Administration of President John Adams, conceived the idea that the United States was not doing what it ought to for the cause of human liberty in Europe. He got an American passport, and, thus armed, went to France in the effort to convince the revolutionary government that the United States really was in sympathy with France, and that a proper policy would bring it into active co-operation with the French.

When he came home he called on President Adams, told him all about the messengers that Talleyrand had sent, declared that France was anxious to settle all differences with the United States, and advised that steps be taken to get the two young republics into co-operation in behalf of the cause of freedom. President Adams, who was an experienced diplomat and as cool-headed a person as ever placed a goose-quill on official parchment, listened to Dr. Logan, and decided that while he was doubtless a perfectly well intentioned gentleman, he ought not to be permitted to continue in such activities. So the President, instead of taking the Logan advice, got Congress to pass, in 1793, the so-called "Logan act," which provided against such a case. It aimed against unofficial and self-constituted missions from this country trying to interfere with the affairs of other countries.

Act On Statute Books.

This act has been amended somewhat since it was first passed, but it survived the complications of the civil war era, and is now on the books, substantially as follows: Every citizen of the United States who without the permission of the authorities of the Government commences or carries on any verbal or written correspondence or intercourse with any foreign government or with an individual in such influence the measures or conduct of

100 PASSPORTS FOR FORD PEACE PARTY

As Many More, However, Still Have to Get Credentials Before Tomorrow.

(Continued from First Page.)

Assistant manager of the Ford agency in New York, who was born in Wales and came to this country when three years old. He claimed citizenship through the naturalization of his father, but his application was not accompanied by the naturalization papers.

Judge Lindsey There.

Another name and photograph which caught Mr. Ford's official eye was that of Judge Lindsey. Lindsey, formerly famous juvenile court judge at St. Louis, seemed to have some doubt about Judge Lindsey being a good American, and had him looked up in "Who's Who." When the answer came back that the judge was born in Denver the passport was issued. Chief Lindsey said he would work his force until well into the evening and expected to issue all the passports applied for by members of the Ford party. In the event all of them are not completed in time for Mr. Ford's departure, he will be mailed to the Atlantic Hotel and the headquarters of the party. Passports were issued for Henry Ford, Judge Ben Lindsey and Mrs. Lindsey, W. H. Draper, Olga Green, Myer C. Block, Alice Lawson, Evelyn M. Gold, Lester W. Prescott, Leckie, Dean Samuel Marquis, formerly of the Episcopal Cathedral in Detroit, Marian Tolchert, Thomas Steep, Henry Neuhaus, E. E. Montgomery, M. Stewart Lavassere, Earl W. Tucker, Fred E. Sniffon, Helen Bullitt Lowry, James J. Gifford, Charles H. May, Seaford, Annie L. Rogers, Margaret Shelley, Ray Dahlings, whom Mr. Delavigne designated as "Mr. Ford's man Friday," and Mr. Delavigne.

Newspaper Men There.

After the personal representative had handed over \$5 as the fee for the twenty-five passports, two breathless young Washington newspaper reporters rushed into Chief Lindsey's office and loudly announced their intention of accompanying Mr. Ford aboard the peace ship. Lindsey, who had been intending to send them to the hotel, changed his mind and allowed them to go. They were issued the passports and handed the wherewithal to pay the fees.

Leaving the State Department, Mr. Delavigne, who was formerly a Washington newspaper reporter, and he intended to "accompany" Mr. Ford aboard the peace ship. "Scouting around a little down here to see what the layout is on preparedness," he will leave Washington at 5 o'clock tonight.

Asked whether or not there was any doubt about the boat sailing tomorrow, Mr. Delavigne said: "The steamship company has informed Mr. Ford that the Ocar II will sail tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock. He has chartered the boat, and Mr. Ford will go to see whether anyone goes aboard or not, so we will all be aboard when the first mate shouts 'Cast off'."

Some of the Members.

"Who are the peace advocates who are going on the trip?" he was asked. "Well, there's Mr. Ford, Judge Lindsey, Governor Hanna of North Dakota, Lieutenant Governor Keith of South Carolina and a lot of others, whose names I do not know."

"Who are these men and women for whom you have got the passports?" "They are newspapermen and women, special writers, photographers and interpreters, chiefly," replied the personal representative.

"What will be the destination of the Ocar II?" "The boat goes to Christiania, then to Stockholm, then to Copenhagen. There Mr. Ford and his guests will be met by the Danish branch of the International Federation of Peace Societies. The Danish members will attend to the details of our passing through Schleswig Holstein, Germany, en route to The Hague. We do not anticipate any difficulty in getting through Germany. We have been advised by cable that the German army will arrange for a detachment of soldiers from the German army to escort us through the small part of Germany through which we must pass to get to The Hague."

Peace Must Come.

"He knows that peace must come sometime, maybe not next month, but next year, not for five years, but when it does come he will stand out as the first man who started an international movement for peace. He is not looking for credit, especially, but is sincere in his endeavor to get the slaughter in Europe. The credit must come to him, however, when peace is declared, for he intends to keep peace upon the title of the warden of the earth until peace is declared."

"Mr. Ford will spend a great deal of money on this trip, for he will pay the personal expenses of every one of his guests from the time they arrive in New York until they return to this country. He feels that if he could stop the war even two days earlier than it ordinarily would stop that the expenditure of every penny he has would be justified."

Ford's Tone Changes; Appears to Be in Haze

Less Talkative, But His Secretaries Are Not at a Loss for Words—Forgets to Whom He Gave \$20,000 to Fight Preparedness.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—Henry Ford has given up all idea of "getting the boys out of the trenches by Christmas" and he admits it. He is simply hoping that out of the conference he will try to set up at The Hague will grow a real, official peace negotiation. Mr. Ford says he still has "a hope" that the boys will get out of the trenches by Christmas anyway, but his talk now is astonishingly different from a week ago. Then he said confidently: "We're going to have those boys out of the trenches by Christmas. Now he says: 'We don't expect to get the boys out of the trenches by Christmas. I realize now that we may be trying the impossible, but I don't think it is. If any good comes out of it—if any nation can be induced not to arm, or the end of the war can be hastened, it will be worth while. It's a long gamble.'"

Ford Not Talkative.

He spoke very quietly. He never does say much, and nowadays, flanked by two voluble youths who are acting as his secretaries in the peace ship enterprise, the manufacturer hardly gets a word in edgewise. Ford himself is hardly cognizant of the more important aspects of the conference. He is simply along for the ride. This was shown forcibly when it appeared that he really did not know what was in the long cablegram that was sent over his signature to the Pope.

The only part of the cable message that was of real importance he repudiated. This passage read: "We, therefore, plan a mediating conference to be held in London, to be attended by delegates to formulate a neutral capital to formulate terms of peace and present them to the belligerent governments."

"Absolutely incorrect," said Ford, when this was called to his attention. "We do not intend to propose any terms of peace to the belligerents, but only to act as a clearing house for the exchange of ideas about peace."

But two hours later another statement was issued over his name repudiating the word "mediating conference" and he repudiated the word "mediating conference" and he repudiated the word "mediating conference."

Forgot Who Got Check.

This series of contradictions was of a piece with what had gone before. For example, on his last week ago, Mr. Ford announced that he had given a check to Oswald Garrison Villard of the Evening Post, to open an office in Washington and fight preparedness. But, in telling about it, he forgot to mention the check, which he had given to Louis L. Lochner, secretary of the Chicago Peace Society, who has been acting for him in the peace ship arrangements since the idea was broached. Mr. Lochner reminded him, when Mr. Ford was asked repeatedly what he hoped to do about it, that he could not do it in this neutral country, he simply waved his hand toward Mr. Lochner and said: "I will sign the other secretaries' declaration separately and together that the journey itself would be impressive, as they are newspapermen and women, special writers, photographers and interpreters, chiefly," replied the personal representative.

Mrs. Ford Not Going.

Mrs. Ford is not going. This statement, signed, was given out at the Baltimore. "I am in full accord with Mr. Ford in his plan to go to Europe in the hope of making peace," she said. "I may not be willing for the war to cease now and leave Germany in possession?"

Mr. Delavigne Decides.

He was asked, for example, to suppose that his mission would be successful. "With Germany occupying Belgium," the question ran, "would you be willing for the war to cease now and leave Germany in possession?" Mr. Delavigne of the press bureau promptly interposed.

"How do you know?" The press agent puzzled over that for a moment, and then found the solution. "Oh, well," he said, "let her keep a chunk of it."

"What is the fundamental idea of this expedition?" Ford was asked. "We don't want preparedness. We don't want war. We don't want armament. If we can cause one or two nations to disarm, the movement will spread the world over. I hope the United States will be the first to lead in the movement. If a boy goes out on the highway and does not have his slingshot with him, he will not kill any squirrels."

Sacrifices Lecture Tour.

"How do you expect to promote peace among the belligerents by taking a boatload of passengers to a neutral country?"

Famous Men Call Ford Silly, Absurd, Foolish

Here is what some of the leading men of the United States think about Henry Ford's personally conducted peace party:

President Wilson—? Former President Taft just laughed.

Former President Roosevelt—Not mischievous only because it is so ridiculous.

Alton E. Parker—Ford is a clown.

E. C. Benedict—It is sheer foolishness.

Col. George Harvey—It is silly.

James R. Day—The plan is grotesque and will accomplish nothing but ridicule of our country.

William Jennings Bryan—It is worthy of praise and will accomplish much good.

John Wanamaker—Mr. Ford has three things—a mission, a generous heart and a fat pocketbook, but he has no plan to stop the war.

Cardinal Gibbons—I think there are too many formidable difficulties in the way to hope for its successful culmination.

Gov. Fielder of New Jersey—Meddlesome.

Judge Ben Lindsey—I heartily approve Mr. Ford's efforts to stop the slaughter.

John Hays Hammond, jr.—Two weeks in England would show them their peace plans are absurd.

Charles W. Eliot, President Emeritus of Harvard—"Ford's peace cruise is absurd."

LOCAL MAN GOES AS FORD INTERPRETER

A. E. Johnson to Take Wife With Him on Peace Jaunt Aboard Oscar II.

Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Johnson, of 713 1/2 street northeast, are to go to Europe on the Ford peace ship. Mr. Johnson, who has been connected with the Pennsylvania railroad since 1904, is to be the Scandinavian interpreter for the party. He is a native of Sweden.

Passports were issued to them by the State Department this morning to Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Holland. They expect to be gone for at least two months, and will leave Washington this afternoon, prepared to sail on the Oscar II tomorrow. They have not been acquainted with the program of the peace cruise.

Mr. and Mrs. Johnson both said today that they were advocates of peace. They have not, each declared, been identified with the peace movement heretofore.

President Sends Medal Of Honor to Brakeman

A Congressional medal of honor and a personal letter from President Wilson were today sent to Harry E. Dues, Pennsylvania railroad brakeman at Trenton, N. J.

Dues, while in the engine cab of his train, saw a three-year-old child sitting on the track ahead. He crawled out on the pilot and swept the child out of the way as the engine passed over the spot.

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Don't stay constipated with breath bad, stomach sour or a cold.

Enjoy life! Live your liver and bowels tonight and feel fine.



Tonight start to move the liver and bowels which is keeping your head dizzy, your tongue coated, breath offensive and stomach sour. Don't stay bilious, sick, headachy, constipated and full of cold. Why don't you get a box of Candy Cathartic Pilelets from the drug store now? Eat one or two tonight and enjoy the next day like a colonel, salts and pills. They act gently but thoroughly. Mothers should give these, sick, bilious or feverish children a whole Candy Cathartic any time they are hampered and children love them.—Adv.

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Here's a Washington case:

WASHINGTON PROOF

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